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# Bulletin

*of the*



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**LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

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# THE BULLETIN . . . OF THE LOUISIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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## JAMES OLIVER MODISETTE

To put into an article for the Bulletin an appreciation of the life, character and contribution to our profession of the man who has headed the Louisiana Library Commission for fifteen years and has recently been called from us, I knew would be difficult, and I find it impossible to do it worthily. I am speaking, however, to the group who knew him as their loyal friend and co-worker, and who will, I am sure, fill into the picture the color and deficiencies here lacking.

"Progress is not automatic," said Jane Adams, "and if things are ever to move forward some man must be willing to take the first steps and assume the risks. Such a man must have courage," and such a man was James Oliver Modisette when he stepped forward, offering his services to promote the cause of libraries in 1925. He had courage to face opposition of those in high places in forwarding support and legislation for Louisiana libraries; and he never wavered in his belief in and efforts for extending book

service to every corner of the state. He stepped out ahead of our profession in his leadership and never wavered in his enthusiasm for providing books for all the people of his state. As a citizen he held his state and her educational institutions as the objective of his services and in their behalf worked unceasingly without expectation of remuneration or even appreciation. Such a life needs no eulogy—it speaks for itself.

Born in a rural parish at a time when only an elementary school education was provided in the community in which he lived, and when no library service was within a hundred miles, he struggled for an education which we today take for granted. Every cent he could earn working on his father's farm he spent for books. He worked his way through elementary high and normal school and then taught for a few years in order to finance his course in law school, from which he received the Bachelor and Master degrees, and finally the Doctor of Civil Laws degree. Whatever he undertook he did honestly and well and always expected the best from others working with him.

Those who worked with him at the Commission have often expressed their gratitude for his patience and guidance in all the business affairs and financial records he so carefully supervised. His legal advice was of constant help in the many problems connected with parish and regional demonstrations and in working with police juries and the State Legislature. His knowledge of people and places and his good common-sense always came to our rescue in conferences on problems and policies.

He served the Louisiana Library Association as its president for two terms and attended its annual meetings whenever his heavy court schedule permitted. He knew and counted as his friends librarians all over the state and in many other states. He made friends easily whenever he traveled and always visited the library when he visited a town for the first time.

He was a member of the Jennings Public Library Board for some years prior to his

appointment to the Louisiana Library Commission and always took pride and pleasure in seeking out new ideas for improvement of library services, whether public, school or college libraries, because he was interested in every kind of a library.

He always had a kind word for and to everyone, but if he felt constructive criticism would help he always made it to the person whom he felt needed it. If he ever saw an opportunity to help a friend by a word of praise or of interpretation, he never hesitated to say it. He encouraged many young people starting on a career, and the only compliment he ever mentioned having received and which pleased him greatly was from one such young man who said the height of his ambition was to beat J. O. Modisette in a lawsuit.

Of very special satisfaction to the Louisiana Library Association members is the fact that Mr. Modisette's contribution to Louisiana was presented by their president to the Trustees Section for consideration, and that from all the trustees of the United States and Canada he was chosen to receive the Citation of Merit bestowed for the third time by the American Library Association. Mr. Modisette had planned to attend the Milwaukee conference and personally accept the Citation, and it pleased him that Louisiana librarians felt his contribution merited it. Since he could not be there, it seemed fitting that Miss Sallie Farrell, Vice-president of the Association and a member of the Louisiana Library Commission staff, should accept it on behalf of his family and the Association. It has been framed and hangs beneath his picture in the Louisiana Library Commission's library.

His death came suddenly on the afternoon of June 19, and since that time a volume of tributes has come to his family from all over the state and the United States—not only from librarians and trustees, but from lawyers, Rotarians, Elks, congressmen, state officials, and fellow townsmen traveling afar in Army and Navy. A small library in Southwest Louisiana expressed its sense of loss by placing fresh flowers dedicated to

his memory in the library for several weeks following his death, and one of his fellow townsmen expressed the feeling of the entire community when he said, "Jennings is not the same place without J. O." These two tributes would have pleased him, but more than all the feeling that the rural people had benefited by his efforts as expressed in the following editorial from the MORNING ADVOCATE of June 22, in part, as follows:

**LOUISIANA LOSES A FRIEND.**

The reader with access to a city or parish library and the farm woman who goes out to meet the bookmobile lost a friend Friday when J. O. Modisette died in a New Orleans hospital. Mr. Modisette, one of Louisiana's most widely known attorneys, had been chairman of the Louisiana Library commission for 15 years.

His eagerness to spread the wealth that reading brings led him to accept no pay for the legal services he gave the commission. He directed its affairs and took his pay in the satisfaction that each succeeding year added thousands of Louisianians who were given an opportunity to read books they could not always buy.

Though a resident of Jennings, Mr. Modisette was a familiar and welcome figure in Baton Rouge. He was a member active in

the work of a number of service and civic organizations.

He led a full life, as a youthful missionary among the Indians of Oklahoma, a school teacher and principal in Cheneyville and Campiti High schools, and then earned the degrees of a bachelor and a master of law in the Illinois college of law in Chicago.

He pioneered in advocating state and federal aid for libraries as a way of developing a library system which would reach beyond the confines of the city. Since 1937 he had led the Citizens' library movement in the state to its present membership of 350,000. Mr. Modisette seldom missed an opportunity to make a friend. No country road deterred him when he went to speak to a community interested in establishing a library.

Long hours of earnest talk and answering questions for the people at these meetings he considered well spent.

Born near the small country town of Shongaloo, Mr. Modisette never forgot the crossroads store view in all his 60 years as a lawyer and booklover. Because he did not, thousands of Louisianians can go up now to the branch library, and say, "Give me that copy of the atlas, Miss Sally, and let me have 'Berlin Diary' for a moment. I've got some checking up to do."



## A NEW "SPECIAL" LIBRARY

by

DOROTHY BECKEMEYER

LIBRARIAN

*Southern Regional Research Laboratory Branch,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture Library*

In 1938, Congress authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture "to establish, equip, and maintain four regional research laboratories, one in each major farm producing area, and, at such laboratories, to conduct researches into and to develop new scientific, chemical, and technical uses and new and

extended markets and outlets for farm commodities and products and byproducts thereof. Such research and development shall be devoted primarily to those farm commodities in which there are regular or seasonal surpluses, and their products and byproducts" (Public No. 430, 75th Cong.). A committee



was accordingly appointed to conduct in the four areas to be served by the laboratories a survey of all research activities relating to industrial utilization of agricultural commodities; to assemble data on possible locations for the laboratories; and to make recommendations regarding the extent of the investigations and coordination with other activities in progress.

The laboratories, established at Philadelphia, Peoria, Ill., New Orleans, and Albany, Calif., are administered and operated by the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are called Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Regional Research Laboratories, respectively. Each laboratory is headed by a Director with a record of "successful research achievements, plus the ability to inspire work of the highest professional character in others."<sup>1</sup> The Southern Laboratory at New Orleans, under the direction of D. F. J. Lynch, was first occupied April 11, 1941. Its research program is concentrated on extending the possibilities for utilization of cotton, sweet-potatoes, and peanuts.

One of the essential parts of a research organization of this character is a library that can furnish complete references to past work in scientific fields and also a record of current developments. Upon construction of the Laboratory, the library was assigned a large L-shaped room on the first floor of the Administration Wing. The reading room occupies the section of the L along the side, and the stacks extend along the front of the building. Steel shelving, desks, tables, chairs, file cabinets, and a catalog compose the equipment. Carrells are provided in the stacks to accommodate scientists doing reference work in the Library.

Harry P. Newton, then Technical Assistant to the Director and chairman of the library committee, now a Colonel in the U. S. Army, assumed responsibility for book selection, purchase, and general conduct of the library

until the appointment of a librarian. It was my good fortune on August 1, 1941, to be chosen to fill that position. At that time the library was under the supervision of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. It had been arranged by the Laboratory that the new librarian should spend one month working in the Bureau Library to familiarize herself with Bureau routine and policies and to ascertain how her training might best be adapted to the needs of the specialized library. Accordingly, I spent the month of October, 1941, in Washington, also making a trip to Philadelphia to inspect the library of the Eastern Laboratory, which had been functioning under a librarian for over a year. Formal statistics, cataloging, and a loan routine were begun when I returned after this training period.

By Executive Order 9069, issued February 23, 1942, the administrative supervision of my library was transferred to a Division of Field Library Services, and the Laboratory library became a "branch" of the Department of Agriculture Library. This Executive Order consolidated certain agencies within the Department of Agriculture, and a "Memorandum of Understanding between the Central Library of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering with respect to library service to the Four Regional Laboratories" defined new relationships between the recently created branch and the Laboratory. Administrative and business procedures were outlined. The Technical Assistant to the Director continues to act as adviser to the librarian; introduction of new policies and problematic matters are always discussed with him, and correspondence and book orders are submitted for his approval.

#### *Book Collection*

Each year students in classes at library schools select books for "first" purchase for the institution they have chosen as their model. It is interesting to observe the titles of the items on the first purchase order of this library. In January, 1939, before the Laboratory building was constructed, Web-

<sup>1</sup>Ind. & Eng. Chem. News Ed. v. 16, p. 661, 1938.

ster's New International Dictionary, Roget's Thesaurus, Who's Who in America, and the World Almanac were purchased. Orders placed in June of that year are more significant, for complete sets of many journals were acquired at that time. The following partial list of foreign journals in the collection assumes more importance since the advent of the war:

Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft

Justus Liebig's Annalen der Chemie  
Chemisches Zentralblatt

Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift für Physiologische Chemie

Bulletin de la Société Chimique de France

Journal für praktische Chemie

So far as I have been able to ascertain, this Laboratory is the only institution in Louisiana holding complete files of these journals.

Near the end of the 1939-40 fiscal year a substantial sum of money was allotted for the purchase of a representative collection of textbooks to supplement an imposing list of journals. Books on textiles, chemistry, chemical analysis and engineering, fats and oils, microscopy, starches, carbohydrates, enzymes, and the various phases of physical sciences were among the subjects covered. Such reference sets as Abderhalden's *Handbuch der biologischen arbeitsmethoden*, Beilstein's *Handbuch der organischen chemie*, Gmelin's *Handbuch der anorganischen Chemie*, authoritative works in their fields, make the collection more valuable to the research worker. The wisdom and discrimination of those entrusted with the initial book selection cannot be commended too highly.

An estimated value of \$30,000 has been placed on the collection, which now comprises about 5,000 volumes.

#### *Classification and Cataloging*

One of the first duties of a librarian in a new library is the preparation of a temporary card index to the collection. I prepared such an index, including full author entries, title entries, and at least one subject reference for each book. The books were arranged on the shelves alphabetically according to author,

the periodicals alphabetically according to title.

While in Washington, I was instructed that the Department of Agriculture classification scheme would be used and that classification numbers would be supplied on request. The actual cataloging of the collection is now being done in the Laboratory library.

Like the Dewey Decimal system, the Department of Agriculture classification system is numerical. The numbers range from 1 (Agriculture) to 500 (Learned Societies); decimals are used and expansion is possible. Cutter numbers are used as book numbers. Since November, 1941, over 200 books and 25 pamphlets have been cataloged fully on Library of Congress cards. About 200 cross references and 100 analytics have been made, and a shelf list and subject authority file have been maintained. The permanent dictionary catalog in process now numbers about 1,300 cards.

Stenciled cards prepared by the Catalog Department of the Main Library will supplement the L. C. cards. Sample cards are furnished periodically; when full sets of certain cards are desired, the samples are returned to Washington with proper notations, and the cards are subsequently received.

#### *Reference and Loan Service*

Around the reference and loan service revolves the main activity of the library. The scientists have been encouraged to avail themselves of its facilities, and every effort has been and will continue to be made to fill their requests. No part of the work has been considered of more importance and no aim has been placed higher than a prompt and efficient service to the scientific personnel.

Staff members have been granted permission to borrow books and journals for home use overnight or over a week-end. During working hours, however, all publications must be available for consultation in the Laboratory. The borrower must, of course, assume responsibility for the return of material and agree to replace it if lost or damaged.

The type of literature having the largest

circulation has been current journals. Lists of the journals, gifts, and Government documents received currently by the library were mimeographed and distributed among the professional employees with instructions to check those items which they wished to see regularly. Upon tabulation of these lists, a system for routing journals to individuals was devised. Messengers from the Mail and Files Section deliver the magazines to the studies of the scientists. A dumb waiter opening in the library provides the facilities for additional delivery service to other floors.

A record of requests received reveals their varied nature. Some of the subjects on which information has been sought are Koroseal, Saran, rubberized fabrics, production and price of silk and wool, hog bristles, uses of pecan hulls, coal tar, and guayule. In connection with experiments on mildew-proofing, several references on hot beds were furnished one of the scientists. Material was desired on the use of kapok in life preservers; on steel helmets; on candelillo wax; on camouflage. The search for limitation orders and priority regulations has been an endless one.

The average attendance in the library is about 300 a month; circulation statistics for the first half of 1942 show over 900 loans of books and bound journals and 26,000 of current and unbound magazines.

#### *Interlibrary Loans*

A 5,000-volume library cannot adequately serve the needs of a research staff comprising 200 scientists; books and journals must be borrowed regularly from other institutions for consultation. Without the co-operation of the New Orleans libraries the efficiency of the service would have been impaired; Howard-Tilton Memorial, the New Orleans Public, Tulane Medical, and the Southern Forest Experiment Station libraries have been called upon frequently and at all times have been generous in lending material from their collections. The majority of the 300 publications borrowed in the first half of 1942 from the local libraries came from the Howard-Tilton; the Public Library furnished the second largest number of items.

Whenever books or journals cannot be located in New Orleans, a loan is solicited from the Central Library of the Department of Agriculture, which has provided 500 references. From time to time, when publications are not available either locally or in Washington, interlibrary loans are requested from other Government agencies, universities, and private and commercial libraries. The institutions from which material has been received include Louisiana State University, John Crerar Library, National Bureau of Standards, University of Texas, Yale University, and others.

Loans have been extended the libraries of the Southern Forest Experiment Station, Tulane University, and the Tulane Medical School.

#### *Special Files*

The use of United States and foreign patent literature constitutes an important aspect of the work of the Laboratory. A master file of all patents available in the Laboratory has been established in the library, and a card index to patents held by the several divisions has been set up. Through the efforts of Colonel Newton a complete file of Class 260, "Chemistry, Carbon Compounds," was acquired. Each week a package is received from the Patent Office containing about 200 patents from selected classes in which the staff has evinced a special interest. In addition, there are weekly orders for not more than 100 U. S. patents and 30 photostatic copies of foreign patents.

Pamphlets, generally received without cost, and clippings have been combined into a vertical file arranged according to subject.

A memorandum was issued last year requesting each scientist to submit to the library the titles of his personally owned books, and asking whether he would be willing to lend them to other members of the staff. The co-operative response of the staff is indicative of the general esprit de corps that prevails among the employees. The personal book collection thus made accessible to the staff has been very helpful and has precluded the necessity for many requests for interlibrary loans.

*The Laboratory  
in Wartime*

In October, 1939, Vice-president Wallace remarked at the cornerstone ceremonies at the Northern Laboratory: "It is a comforting thought to know that this great research laboratory that we are laying the cornerstone for today, and the other three that are under construction in other parts of the country, could be turned into research institutions for national defense should the occasion demand."<sup>2</sup> The entry of the United States into the war after the attack on Pearl Harbor has proved the truth of Vice-president Wal-

lace's statement. Today, the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, as well as the other regional laboratories, has abandoned its peacetime projects and is devoting its research investigations to the problems caused by the war.

The library reflects the new research program of the Laboratory; practically all the requests, directly or indirectly, are pertinent to and indicative of our attempts to promote the success of our country and its allies in this war. As a branch of the Department Library under the Division of Field Library Services, this institution will make every effort to improve and unify existing procedures and to become equipped for maximum service to the Laboratory, to the Southern Region, and to the Nation.

<sup>2</sup>"The Regional Laboratories in National Defense." A speech by H. G. Knight, March 25, 1942.

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**VALUABLE OLD BOOKS**

by

JOHN HALL JACOBS

LIBRARIAN

*New Orleans Public Library*

Every librarian has doubtless been approached by one of his patrons who believes that some book in his possession is worth a small fortune. It is the unpleasant duty of the librarian in most cases, to deflate the enthusiasm of the patron by telling him that his book probably has no particular value. He soon learns to impart such unwelcome information very tactfully, leaving the patron with as much love of his book as possible but steering him to invest in U. S. bonds rather than rare books.

The attached article is offered as a suggestion for talks which may be used before groups. It was read before two New Orleans audiences and received favorably even by individuals who had no books to sell. Experienced librarians and specialists will find it elementary because it was prepared for the layman.

In attempting to discuss this subject, one must first define terms since obviously no

speaker could list, in the time allowed him, even a fraction of those books which have value. We shall therefore deal in principles and not in particular titles except as they illustrate principles of recognizing books of value. Omitted from this discussion are all considerations of those intrinsic qualities of truth and beauty which give aesthetic or literary value to a book regardless of its monetary value. This paper attempts to answer the general question, "For how much can I liquidate this item?" The conscientious librarian must often tell the patron that, in his opinion, the book does not have monetary value. I have found most people entirely satisfied when a few principles of determining book value were given to them. I hope that these remarks may also help to make all of you more conscious of the value of certain items which, in the interest of scholarship, should be preserved.

There is an old adage taken from the



Romans, "*de gustibus non est disputandum*," which expresses a principle of collectors. There really is no accounting for tastes and every collector can view with pride the products of his zeal without being ashamed of his choice. In fact, if his selection is unique, that fact becomes a point of pride and value. One person likes fine bindings, another autographed editions, while others try to own every single work by or about some individual or subject. Hence the business of collecting and hoarding books has wide ramifications so that even principles of judging the value of books are difficult to lay down. Since the only criterion widely recognized for the value of a book is its market price, we shall confine this subject to the market value of books.

It is interesting to consider the question as to why people collect books. I think there must be a number of reasons and the first perhaps is grounded in the primal instincts of mankind, namely his love of a chase. I have seen collectors on the chase of some elusive item which they lack in their collection strive with as much enthusiasm as the hunter of wild game displays when he tracks the game to its lair. The finding and securing of the unusual item whets his appetite and makes a bibliomaniac of him. He writes, wires, and goes in person if the slightest clue of the desired item comes to his attention. Other collectors seem to enjoy the thrill of selfish ownership. That is, they love the book for the sale of the book alone. They are the Silas Marners of the book and take great delight in opening secret cases to gloat over their possessions in a solitary hour. Perhaps they read the book but again they may care for it only to fondle and possess. Many such collectors actually rent safety vaults in banks to safeguard their treasures and keep them from other people.

Librarians and other scholars are collectors because they wish to make unique information available to their patrons. They love to attract the scholar interested in using the only source material in existence on a particular subject and such material attracts scholars from far and near. The material in

possession of the Howard-Tilton Library is a good example. John Erskine and many others who came to New Orleans to learn the authentic stories of early Louisiana life found in those books material which has delighted thousands of people.

Another group of book collectors are people who value a book as a medium of speculation. They see in it a means of wealth. I am reminded of an Englishman named Cobden-Sanderson who threw all the type of a particular volume into the Thames River in order to add to the rarity of the book and hence increase its value. I have read of other publishers who have deliberately held editions of the works of well known writers to a dozen volumes or less in order to speculate on those. The story is told of one such person who limited his edition to six copies and saw the price advance steadily. Imagine his chagrin when he found out that the printer had beat him at his own game by running off fifty copies for his own benefit. Naturally the fifty copies reduced the demand on the six and lowered the market value by several hundred percent.

Having noticed in the above discussion who collects the books, let us give our attention to the problem of ascertaining the value of a book. In the first place I must shatter perhaps your time-honored opinion that the value of a book is directly proportional to its age. As a matter of fact its age has little to do with it. There are many examples of incunabula, that is books published before A. D. 1500, available for as little as \$10.00 each and many others two or three hundred years old which are not worth the paper on which they are printed. The second myth concerning the value of the book concerns the prominence of the author. While the first edition of many authors bring fabulous prices, first editions of famous authors are a drug on the market because enough copies were printed in the first edition to provide one for everybody who desired it. A good example of this is the case of Longfellow, whose *Evangeline* has sold for over \$1,000 in the first edition but whose *Courtship of Miles Standish* is not worth

one-fiftieth of that amount. It is impossible to lay down a rule for judging which authors will be collected and which will not. For example, John Ruskin is not collected while many of his contemporaries, perhaps even less well known, are collected with avidity. It is interesting to notice that among moderns James Branch Cabell, Thornton Wilder, Edna St. Vincent Millay, John Steinbeck, and Hervey Allen are a few of the American writers whose first editions are widely sought after. More will be said about this point later.

Another myth which we must explode is that fine bindings cause the value of a book to increase. Of course there are people who decorate their living room with such but fine bindings do not reach great value for this reason. Fine printing does not give a book great value although anybody likes to see a book well printed. Even scarcity does not make a book valuable. There are many such books, worthless as far as literary merit or historical interest goes, which represent the only copy in existence and are not worth the paper on which they are printed. This is too often true of those titles published at the expense of the author. Hence that gives you another fundamental principle of ascertaining the value of old books.

Since we have seen the factors which do not make a book valuable, let us consider those which may increase its value. Here the universal law of trade prevails with as much force as it does in the realm of hats, Ford automobiles or baking powder. That is the law of supply and demand. We can see the things which increase the demand. In the first place scarcity of a title by a prominent author usually increases its value. As an example *Tamerlane* by Edgar Allen Poe is very scarce, only a few copies being in existence. These copies bring fabulous prices. Another example of value due to scarcity is that of the "New England Primer," copies of which, due to the studious habits, let us hope, of the New England youngsters, were worn out in the process of children learning to read. Therefore copies of the few remaining are worth their weight

in gold. Another basis of value is the unique quality of the book. For example *Titus Andronicus* by Shakespeare in the first edition is practically non-existent. The only known copy is in the Folger Library in Washington and is guarded as a great treasure.

In formulating principles which are more practical in determining monetary value let us notice that books dealing with local history, obscure places or pioneer characters of slight importance are collected avidly, and should be zealously guarded by the fortunate owner. A biography of a little known man living in Lafayette, Picayune, or elsewhere, would perhaps have far greater value than a biography of Lincoln or Washington. The same is true for histories of parishes, counties, or less well known sections of the country. Books printed by an obscure press, especially one established shortly after the section was settled, are well worth saving. For example, if you possess a book with the imprint of a press in the Rocky Mountain region dated as early as 1850, hold it for a good price. The same is true for one published in the 40's for the prairie states. On the otherhand a volume printed in Boston or New York in 1800 would have no value as a collector's item. I hope you see the principle which I am trying to describe, namely that books which are historically valuable and unique in some respect demand fancy prices. Another field which demands consideration is the Civil War. Books about the Civil War are less valuable today than they were thirty or forty years ago and for an interesting reason which represents a principle of fluctuation in the price of books. In the 1890's and early part of the Twentieth Century, Civil War veterans were still living in great numbers but were gradually retiring from active business. They therefore had the leisure to read and naturally liked to read about their experiences in the war. Since most of these individuals have passed on there is naturally less demand for the Civil War material. On the other hand material bearing a Confederate imprint will always be valuable because as you well know paper, ink, and presses themselves were scarce in the South

during the Civil War. Therefore such items will always be in demand.

Another source of valuable material which might be overlooked is manuscripts, letters, plantation or other business records such as day books, broadsides, pamphlets, and the like. You will be interested to know that the University of North Carolina had the foresight to scour the South many years ago for many such items, and as a result their History Department has been the most outstanding in the South for many years. Old letters, especially those of extreme age should be carefully studied before they are discarded. A librarian or collector should be called in to help estimate the value of such if any question arises regarding their value.

Another basis of demand rests on romantic associations with certain books. For instance the Doves Press books are prized because of the unique history of the press. The autobiography of Colonel Lawrence in its earliest edition was prized because of the associations of the author and the exorbitant price asked for the first copies. Naturally the fact that certain books were owned by great people gives them value. Association books are in great demand at all times. This expression is used to cover books which bear inscriptions, annotations, or signatures of famous persons, especially the author. Of course the mere autograph lifts the book out of the ordinary but if a personal message is in the book its value is enhanced immeasurably. Autograph hunters are the bane of authors who endure them because they must sell their products, but many welcome the autograph party usually tendered for a visiting author. Some of the modern association books are extremely difficult to find because of the reluctance of the author to inscribe

anything in his book. George Bernard Shaw was once asked to autograph a book for a person and in doing so wrote that the person was a general nuisance and pest or something to that effect. Needless to say that book is now highly prized. If you own an autographed edition of Sinclair Lewis, you are fortunate.

Perhaps more people are mistaken about the value of old Bibles than of any other book. As a matter of fact this perennial best seller rarely becomes a collector's item. There are exceptions and notable ones, and the person who possesses one which he believes to have value should get it appraised by an authority. The greatest living authority is Edwin Rumball-Petre of New York, who will check the value of a Bible for a small fee. The first edition of the King James version is worth about \$3,000, but I am afraid no one in this audience owns such a title. The Breeches Bible is also much sought after. This version was published in Geneva before the King James version and acquired its name because of the rendering of Genesis 3:7 to read, "they made themselves breeches of fig leaves" instead of the familiar aprons which is commonly used. Another Bible of great value is called the He Bible because in the book of Ruth, Ruth is referred to as "he" instead of "she".

In closing let me suggest if you have a book which you think has value, that you check with a person who has experience in dealing with such. You might run an advertisement in any one of several journals devoted to rare books or you might visit your Public Library and check the sales records of valuable books in American auctions. In this way you can get a good idea of the value of your book.



## NEW ORLEANS LIBRARY CLUB

The Louisiana Library Commission is still recovering from the strain of the legislative sessions of the summer and is grateful to the Louisiana Library Association and the work

of individual members and friends that resulted in its actual continued existence.

For at least a month it seemed highly probable that the entire appropriation for the

vetoed, and the many letters, wires and 'phone calls to legislators, to state officials, and to the Governor, we are sure, are directly responsible for the Commission's salvation.

It is true that the budget for 1942-43 is seriously cut—from approximately \$100,000 to \$71,000—but this is so much better than having nothing at all, that the staff is putting in its best, and trying to plan better and promote more, so that the work will not suffer too greatly as a result of the enforced financial restrictions.

One of the important events of the past few months is the decision of the Rapides parish police jury to call a library tax election for November 5. Opened in January, the Rapides parish library demonstration has had only nine months of service, and the results of this largest demonstration of the library commission in an important defense area are of intense interest. At the same time the parish voters will vote on the one-mill five-year library tax, they will also vote on a half-mill tax for war agencies.

An interesting activity of the Rapides demonstration is the recent business survey made in the interest of the Pineville branch and of the entire demonstration. The survey was begun on August 18 and more than 30 major business people were contacted. Although reactions cannot be measured accurately in the short time since the survey, the librarians feel that new friends for the library have been reached.

Of note is the fact that it was found in the survey that recreations and outside interests brought more borrowers to the library than did the interviewer's promise of business and professional help for the business man. Fishing, dog training, civilian defense and religious educational work were among such outside interest requests, and the business books wanted included some on drug store management, ideas on selling and how to supervise people.

A list of Pineville business firms was compiled by the headquarters library staff from a business directory, and with the help of two civic and library-minded patrons, an outline was compiled on the names of the

heads and owners of these businesses, and other key people. The two patrons also helped in furnishing information as to the interests and attitudes of certain interviewees, their relationships to other families, organizations and civic affairs. From this data cards were prepared in advance on the prospective patron, including his interests, memberships, members of his family and other facts helpful to the interviewer.

In interviewing the interviewer when possible let a purchase or a service serve as an introduction, and in other cases introduced herself as one trying to "drum up a little business for the library." In cases where the men had children, wives or close friends who are active patrons, mention was made of these to help break the ice.

Most of the business people in Pineville are tradesmen who remain on duty for long hours and have little time for reading, a large percent evidently reading only the local paper and perhaps a current magazine. In most cases the men and women contacted evidenced an interest in the work of the library. Six persons have subsequently registered, a few had previously registered but were inactive members, and with slight exception, the others expressed the hope to visit the library later when it is cooler or when they had more time.

From the library commission headquarters, where more and more requests on war material and related subjects are received in the daily mail, comes the announcement that as of October 1 all financial transactions of the commission are to be cleared through the state department of finance. Changes in routine financial procedure thus brought about which may affect the extension services and the commission's demonstration work will be made known to the librarians needing such information.

Miss Essae M. Culver, commission executive secretary, has announced that Mr. John Conner of the Victory Book Campaign headquarters in New York has requested thousands more books to be sent to the men of the armed forces. More and more books are needed, and librarians are urged to make this



fact known in their respective areas.

A temporary loss to Louisiana libraries is the departure of Miss Sarah I. Jones, for two years supervisor of the statewide WPA library project. Miss Jones is attending the graduate library school at the University of Chicago. Her successor has not been appointed.



## PARISH LIBRARIES

Reports from the parish libraries for the past month reveal a close connection with the war effort in the services of each library. Reading interests are influenced largely by current problems brought on by the war, and each library finds more and more ways of serving and of proving the importance of libraries as information centers during wartime.

### *Natchitoches*

Miss Brett, the Natchitoches librarian, reports that army men from Camp Polk, with their families, are making increasing use of library facilities, as shown by a registration of 150 new borrowers among new population groups during the past month. The titles of some of the recent requests in the parish, "Victory Through Air Power," "Russians Don't Surrender," "Mission to Moscow" and "Victory in the Pacific," are typical of the reading trend of the times, when people have turned from mere recreational or escape reading, to those books which give them vital information and enable them to help in the war effort.

### *Pointe Coupee*

The Pointe Coupee library, while noting a decrease in the summer circulation for cotton picking, found at the same time that the per cent of non-fiction circulated was higher than usual, with specific requests filled on some phases of the war effort bringing the non-fiction to 40 per cent of the total circulation. Among the war requests in Pointe Coupee have been many for the locations and climate of camps where husbands, sons, sweethearts, etc., are stationed.

A United States map showing camp locations has proved useful in answering these requests, and now each branch library has a map.

### *Vermilion*

The Vermilion library also reports that using maps has been of help in the service there, for exhibition of war books combined with a large world map focussed attention on available current material and brought excellent results. Vermilion has had a close association with those charged with the defense program, Miss Boatner, the librarian, reports. All the handbooks on "all types of war information" have been provided to parish defense leaders, and "What Can I Do," the new OCD booklet, is being distributed widely through the library branches and through the more isolated sections where the bookmobile travels.

### *Terrebonne*

With the advent of new boat building plants, a blimp base and other war industries, the Terrebonne library is being deluged with requests from the workers, as well as from border patrolmen, coast guardsmen, soldiers, sailors and marines. Young men in this parish are turning to the library for information and description of the various branches of military service, as they are in various other regions of the state.

### *Richland*

Miss Margaret Frances Wiseman, librarian, has resigned to succeed Miss Anne Giddens as head of the Caddo parish library's parish department. Miss Wiseman's successor has not yet been named.

A sign of optimism among library borrowers is reported from Richland, where "the reading interests have veered slightly from how the war is being fought to what the peace will be, as indicated by several requests for the 'Atlantic Charter'."

### *Caddo*

Miss Anne Giddens has resigned as head of the parish department to join the Navy at a library center in New Orleans. Miss Margaret Frances Wiseman, formerly of the Richland library, is to succeed Miss Giddens.

The results of Caddo's "Once Upon a

"Time" story club, conducted during vacation period with planned and printed booklets distributed to the members, resulted in the awarding of 204 certificates.

#### Morehouse

Another reading club for the summer months showed an interesting result. Morehouse's "Victory Reading Club," the first such group in the parish, was a successful plan, with 59 children joining, and some 40 to receive certificates. The club is now wholly responsible for the 58 per cent increase in juvenile circulation since last summer, but its organization was a great help, the librarian states.

#### East Baton Rouge

Circulation at the Rouge Branch of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library reached its peak during the summer months when at least one day out of each week the count reached more than one thousand. Corresponding increases were shown at the small library branch.

A marked use has been noted of books for study in the various divisions of war effort and many "old" residents of the parish who had not used the library for recreational reading have registered to secure books for civil service examinations and books on the trades. More and more books are being read on United States history and on current events; and the reading of biography has reached a new high in popularity.

Service men from the Coast Guard and the Air Corps are reading and studying books from the library; and many townspeople are securing information from the library about the branches of government service. Questions come almost daily for such information as distances between foreign ports, or geographical descriptions of cities and states, climatic conditions of sections of the United States.

Corporal James C. MacDougald, librarian in charge of the Air Base Branch Library at Harding Field, is proud to report that the branch library has moved into new quarters, and will now occupy a whole building. In September, 1941, the branch was opened

and was housed in one end of the recreational hall. The collection was made up of 1000 books, which consisted of 500 non-fiction supplied by the WPA through the Louisiana Library Commission, and 500 fiction supplied by the East Baton Rouge Parish Library. This collection has now grown to more than 2000 books, and the use of the library service has increased correspondingly. The library is also popular as a reading room. Tables and chairs and lamps provided by the Decorators Club of Baton Rouge make the room comfortable and attractive. A large window fan keeps the room cool on hot days, and dictionaries, maps and magazines are available for the briefer moments of leisure. Interesting book lists, *Bit o' Humor*, *Cabbages and Kings*, and *Travel and Adventure* have been printed and are a help to the soldiers in their book selection.

Service to negroes in East Baton Rouge Parish will be given through the Temple Branch Library which is expected to open in September. Housed in two rooms of the Odd Fellows Temple, the branch will give general service to adults and children and the initial collection will consist of 1500 volumes. This number will be increased when the use of the collection warrants it.

Under the direction of Mrs. Tillie Schenker the library is giving first hand co-operation to the Consumer Center of the Office of Civilian Defense. Displays of books have been arranged and special book lists have been printed on consumer problems and their solutions in books. The most recent of these lists is headed "To Get the Most of What You Buy Give the Books Below a Try."

Church groups in Baton Rouge are making a study of South America, and a five page list of books has been prepared for their issue. This study is to include the physical aspect of the countries, their outstanding people, their culture, their political development and even South American cookery. Several local literary clubs will also study South America. The school use in East Baton Rouge Parish is similar to that throughout the state, but it is hoped that

this year will find the schools better equipped to meet this overwhelming need for material.

Summer substitute librarians at the library this year were Ruth Lefkovits and Mrs. Millicent Merritt Hennagan. Miss Lefkovits is a 1942 graduate of the L. S. U. Library School. Mrs. Hennagan is employed

during the school year as librarian of the Istrouma High School in Baton Rouge.

Margaret Reed and Nell Russell attended the meeting of the American Library Association in Milwaukee, and afterwards attended a two-week Institute for Reference Librarians in Service which was held at the University of Chicago.



## COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

### *Southwestern Louisiana Institute*

As our main objective this year we have begun a survey of the library's book stock and facilities. This will not only include a check on the holdings of the library but a survey of its services in the light of the needs of our particular institution.

One of the first steps in our survey was to bring an expert in college library work to our library in order to obtain a disinterested view of our situation. Mr. Robert J. Usher, Librarian of Howard Tilton Memorial Library, spent two days with us in order to give us an outsider's viewpoint and to suggest ways for future development.

To carry the survey further each staff member has been assigned a definite subject field in which she will work with faculty members of that field in surveying the resources of the library for that particular subject field. Thus we hope to arrive at the strong and weak points of our collection and to plan a five-year, or longer, program for making the collection a well-rounded one.

Since we feel as librarians that it is our duty as world citizens to keep abreast of the times and the trends, four of the staff members have registered for classes in Spanish which are offered as night classes on the campus.

Miss Tressie Cook, formerly librarian at Bernice High School, has been added to the staff as Reader's Adviser. She will also assist in instructing Freshmen in the use of the library.

Miss Loma Knighten, Librarian, spent her

second summer at Columbia at work on her advanced library degree. Miss Jewell Maurice, assistant in the Reference Department, attended the summer session of the University of Chicago.

The history of the Southwestern Library has been written by Miss Marie J. Mamalakis, Assistant Librarian and Circulation Librarian.

### *Louisiana State Normal College*

Miss Nancy Sexton is handling the Reference Department during the absence of Mrs. R. B. Williams; Mrs. Williams is in Florida with her husband who is now an officer in the Navy.

For the first time in its history, the Library is granting "open-stack privileges" to the juniors and seniors. Admission to the stacks is obtained by means of a stack-permit, which must be signed by a faculty member.

The Library has taken over the film library service which was formerly handled by the Extension Department of the College.

### *Loyola University Library*

The impact of the war on the library has produced a very curious situation. Although our circulation has decreased to a slight extent, we have had an unusual increase in the reference use of the library facilities. Students read the periodicals, the pamphlets and study the reference books within the library and do not withdraw the materials for home use.

The trend in reading has swung to the serious and special subjects connected largely with the war effort and army training classes.

Sociology, economics, physics and all the scientific subjects have had an unusual and heavy call.

In April of this year the Loyola Library became a government depository center. This depository privilege is on a very selective basis, and the library receives only those documents which are the most useful to the various schools of the university.

Because the new shift in the reading interests of the student body has turned to periodicals, a re-check of our holdings is now under way with a view of re-arrangement for quicker use and for completion of sets now urgently needed for reference. As soon as this re-check is completed, a list of our duplicates and wants will be sent out to those libraries with whom we have exchange relations.

#### *Howard-Tilton Memorial Library*

Because of the accelerated program of Tulane University, many of the members of the library staff had to postpone their vacations to August after the twelve weeks of summer school.

The library has recently received an important collection of the papers of the late distinguished physician and surgeon, Dr. Edmond Souchon, presented by his son, Dr. Marion Souchon.

Through grants made by foundations, the library is continuing purchases of material on Middle America as well as of books and periodicals which will strengthen holdings intended to aid graduate research.

The library planned for more N.Y.A. student assistance than appeared to take advantage of the opportunity. Absence of applicants is explained as resulting from the general prevalence of lucrative outside jobs and the fact that many families are presently enjoying a greater degree of prosperity because of war work.

A small rental collection placed near the Browsing Room is proving popular both for general readers and journalism students assigned book reviews.

During the summer months there was a daily musical program in the Browsing Room, the University's splendid recording

machine and collection of records having been moved to the library.

At the opening of the fall semester, the weekly readings at four o'clock on Friday were resumed. Dean Hard of Newcomb College opened the series with the reading of Harry Stillwell Edward's "The Defense."

#### *Tulane University College of Law Library*

The College of Law has moved into new quarters in Tilton Hall, formerly the old university general library. This has meant increased room for the law library which is in charge of Mr. Leonard Oppenheim, Librarian, and his assistant, Miss May Norman. There are now approximately 41,000 books available for legal research and scholarship in the library. Its Latin-American section has also been materially increased, especially the Cuban and Spanish collections.

#### *Hill Memorial Library*

#### *Louisiana State University*

A number of changes have occurred in the personnel of the staff in recent months. In the Cataloging Department, Nettie Puckett has resigned to go to Kingsville, Texas, where she is now an assistant in the library at the Naval Air Base; Mrs. W. Duke Kimbrough is replacing Jeanne Williams, who has been granted an additional year of leave to accept a position at the American Library in Montevideo, Uruguay; Raye Nesom and Margaret Garst have been added to the staff to replace Shirley Taylor and Mabel C. Carter, who have been transferred to other departments. Miss Taylor is now an assistant in the Order Department, and Mrs. Carter is acting head of the Department of Serials and Exchange.

In the Circulation Department, Rubie Moss Hanks is on leave, and her position is being filled by Marguerite Dupont. Mrs. Hanks is now in Albuquerque, New Mexico, training for a position which she will assume shortly, at an Army post in Arizona. Harriett Bickham and Loretta May Capdeville have also been transferred to the Circulation Department. The latter is in charge of Inter-library loan service.

Alice D. Daspit, formerly law librarian, and Lily Wise, secretary in the same de-



partment, have both resigned. The former, now Mrs. Leonard Greenberg, resides in Washington, D. C. Miss Wise is now employed by the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana. Bessie Mitchell, formerly assistant, is now head of the Law Library, and Beverly Gordon has been added to the staff.

John M. Goudeau is on leave for military service. He is being replaced in the Commerce Library by Mrs. Ellyn Beaty.

Helen Finke has resigned from her post in the Music Library, and Mrs. Margaret Lanus Herman, who held the position several years ago, is now in charge.

Ruth Lefkovits is now assistant in the Periodical Department, as expansion of the department to include all bound periodicals has greatly increased the duties.

Margaret Andress, dormitory librarian, resigned in September. She has accepted an appointment as assistant librarian at the Naval Air Base at Jacksonville, Florida.

Ella V. Aldrich, Reader's Adviser, conducted a series of lectures for all student assistants for the purpose of explaining the functions of all departments and the relations among departments of the Library. Emphasis was also placed on the attitude toward performance of tasks.

The Romance Languages Collection has

been merged with the Latin-American Collection under a new setup that includes all works on Linguistics, Literature, History, and Description and Travel of all countries in which the Romance tongues are spoken, and U. S. Documents and publications of the Pan-American Union. Alice M. Dugas, formerly in charge of the Romance Languages Collection, is curator. Last summer, Miss Dugas again attended the National University of Mexico, taking courses related to this work. She also arranged for exchange relations between this library and several of the libraries in the Mexican capital.

Important acquisitions in the Latin-American Collection include: a handsomely bound set of *Revue Hispanique*, 1894-1933; the famous Frederick Starr Collection on Maximilian I, Emperor of Mexico from 1861 to 1867; and the William T. Morrey Library. The Morrey library deals principally with Simón Bolívar, and, in size and importance, it ranks second only to the collection on the South American Liberator which is in Caracas, Venezuela.

The following members of the staff are availing themselves of the facilities offered by the university to take classes: Loretta Mary Capdeville, *Portuguese*; Raye Nesom and Margaret Garst, *Spanish*; Myrtle M. Carroll, *German*.



## ON THE PUBLIC LIBRARY FRONT

Book services geared to aid the war effort are the order of the day. Public libraries in the immediate vicinity of military or industrial areas report the development of new related services and a re-emphasizing of old ones.

Perhaps the greatest activity is being carried on at the New Orleans Public Library, where "contacts have been established with the morale, special service, or welfare officer in every service base in New Orleans and environs. Identification cards for those interested in library cards have been sent to each base and registration rules have been

made as simple as possible for service men. Reports from the Main Library registration desk and all of the branches show that a great many men are taking advantage of library facilities.

During the summer, a co-operative plan with the W.P.A. Art Department was started. This department will make posters for the library to be displayed. Already 75 posters on study for defense industries have been placed in shipyards, factories, machine shops, and have proved very effective.

Another 75 invitations to service men to use the library have been placed on bulletin

boards in all service bases, U.S.O. club-houses, railroad and bus stations, restaurants and other places frequented by service men.

At the other end of the state, the Shreve Memorial Library is making every effort to "provide aid to the service men who are trying to advance in the ranks, and keep up morale; and to the civilian with all the books needed to study military life or defense work.

A war information center has been set up. One section features technical books for every kind of defense work and for military training. Another section supplies the background of the war with books. The best of materials on nutrition are also included.

The records at Shreve show that the last few months have proved to be "the busiest in the library's career, with the greatest circulation in all departments since 1935."

Recent and effective exhibits in the library have featured travel books for the "forced-to-stay-at-home vacationists"; the Guide books of the Federal Writers' Project, under the caption "Know the States"; and an exhibit of books to influence American thinking called "Books Are Ammunition."

A summer activity of the Boys' and Girls' Library was the "Once-Upon-A-Time" Story Club. A radio program was conducted once a week over Station KTBS by the librarian, Margaret Phillips. Books read were listed in attractively illustrated folders. The reading of 10 books merits a certificate.

Changes on the public library front include a streamlining of the former Circulation and Reference Departments at the New Orleans Public Library. The two departments have been consolidated, resulting in the Adult

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Department. The present arrangement, which has already proved advantageous, places the Information Desk, staffed by professional assistants, facing the main entrance, with clerical desks for registration, charging and discharging on either side. More accessible positions have been made for the current magazines, vertical file and war information materials. This streamlined service means that fewer people are required to staff the department and more emphasis can be placed on extension work.

At Lafayette, the library, like so many young ladies in wartime, has changed its name. The former Les Vingt-Quatre Library is now the Lafayette Municipal Library. It is operated as before, but under the sponsorship of the City of Lafayette. Mrs. F. F. Wilbanks is the librarian. For Home-Making Books Week, the library helped prepare a radio program. The librarian also reports an increase in requests for books dealing with geographical names in the news.

## Junior Members Round Table

by

EDNA MAE TEMPLET

CHAIRMAN

The annual meeting was a luncheon held on Friday, April 17, in the Maple Room of the Virginia Hotel. At this meeting it was decided that the organization would remain a social group rather than petition to become a regular section of the L. L. A. and that the group would continue the Directory.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Chairman, Edna Mae Templet, St. Martinville High School; Vice-chairman, Catherine Boettcher, St. Matthews High School, Monroe; Secretary, Catherine Ball, Librarian, Library School, L. S. U.

Besides these officers, other members present were: Helen Adams, Secretary of Library School, L. S. U.; Dorothy Flanagan, Clerk, Northeast Junior College, Monroe; Louise Russell Gray, Assistant Librarian, Northeast Junior College, Monroe; Evelyn Peters, Or-

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leans Parish School Board, New Orleans; Robert C. Tucker, L. S. U. Library; Mildred Hogan, State Department of Education; Mrs. Stella D. Tremoulet, Jesuit High School, New Orleans; Hilda M. Strauss, Rabouin School, New Orleans; Mrs. Evelyn S. Cormier, Behrman High School, New Orleans; Margaret Frances Wiseman, Richland Parish Library, Rayville.

In the absence of Irma Spillman, the chairman for this year, Margaret Frances Wiseman presided.

## BOOK EXCHANGES

Miss Sue Hefley has suggested that there be listed in the Bulletin, books offered as exchanges. As space is limited perhaps an indication of books in certain fields rather than book titles would be sufficient. Interested libraries could then correspond with the advertiser and get more information about the books offered. It is understood, of course, that each library accepting these books will have to pass upon the question of whether or not they are desirable and it will be further understood that many of the books are in need of binding.

Dr. Irving P. Foote, professor of Education, Louisiana State University, loaned two sets of books to the social studies department of the Laboratory School, Louisiana State University, some years ago. The books were used a great deal, but the addition of newer books has caused these to lie inactive on the shelves. They are not being used at the present time, and Dr. Foote would like to see them in a location in which they would be useful. He, therefore, offers them to any library requesting them, for the cost of transportation.

Ellis, Everett S.—"Library of American History from the Discovery of America to the Present Time." Charles P. Barrett Company. 1895-1910. 9 v.

Clare, Israel Smith—"Library of Universal History from Earliest Time to the Present." Union Book Company. 1908. 15 v. Volume 3 (Greece) missing.

Libraries interested should write to Dr. Foote at Louisiana State University.

The Howard-Tilton Library offers unbound copies, fairly complete runs, of a number of New Orleans newspapers as well as New York Times with book supplement for recent years.

## LOUISIANA IN PRINT

Recent references on Louisiana or by Louisiana authors, including books of importance locally printed, selected and annotated by Marguerite D. Renshaw, Reference Librarian, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, New Orleans.

Broussard, James E.—Louisiana Creole Dialect. University, La., L. S. U. Press, 1942.

Brown, Clair A. and Donovan S. Correll—Ferns and Fern Allies of Louisiana. University, La., L. S. U. Press, 1942.

Carter, Hodding—Lower Mississippi. N. Y., Farrar & Rhinehart, 1942.

Catholic Action of the South, Lafayette edition, Oct. 22, 1942.—St. Landry Parish Section. 24 p. New Orleans, 1942.

Cohn, David L.—New Orleans and Its Living Past. Photographs by Clarence John Laughlin. 32 p., 62 pl. Boston, Houghton, 1942.

Council of Social Agencies of New Orleans—Annual Report. 1941-1942. (Mimeographed) 17 p.

Flora, James—New Orleans Wood Engravings (in portfolio) Cincinnati, Little Man Press, 1942.

Harrison, Thomas P., and Christian, Mildred G., eds.—Reading for Ideas; a collection of essays for college students. 392 p. N. Y., Farrar & Rhinehart, 1942.

Haynes, Williams—The Stone that Burns; the story of the American sulphur indus-



- try. 345 p. N. Y., Van Nostrand Co., 1942.
- Kammer, E. J.—Socio-economic Survey of the Marshdwellers of Four Southeastern Louisiana Parishes. 180 p. Wash., Catholic Univ. of America, 1942.
- Louisiana Dept. of Education and Louisiana State University Library School—Policy and Practice for Louisiana School Libraries. (mimeographed) 94 p., supp. 42 p. University, L. S. U., 1942.
- Louisiana Parent-Teacher Association—19th Convention Notebook, April 9-10-11, 1942 (mimeographed).
- New Orleans Federation of Clubs—Yearbook. 15 p. N. O., 1942.
- O'Brien, James J.—Sagart Singing. N. O., Loyola Univ., 1942.
- Oechsner, Frederick—This Is the Enemy. Boston, Little, 1942.
- Sinclair, Harold—Port of New Orleans. 335 p. Garden City, Doubleday, 1942.
- Smith, Howard—Last Train from Berlin. 359 p. N. Y., Knopf, 1942.
- Stone, Clarence R., ed.—Cypress Knees, by Clarence R. Stone, assisted by Pearl V. Guyton and Armistead C. Gordon. 370 p. St. Louis, Dallas, etc., Webster Pub. Co., 1942.
- Swallow, Alan, ed.—Three Lyric Poets. Prairie City, James A. Deck, 1942. (Alice Moser, New Orleans poet, is represented in this book).
- Tate, Allen, ed.—The Language of Poetry. 123 p. Princeton, Princeton Univ. Press, 1942. (Essay on The Language of Paradox by Cleanth Brooks).
- Whelan, Russell—The Flying Tigers. N. Y., Viking Press, 1942.

## FICTION

- Basso, Hamilton—Sun in Capricorn. N. Y., Scribner's, 1942.
- Fair, A. A.—Owls Don't Blink. N. Y., Morrow, 1942.
- Keyes, Frances Parkinson—Crescent Carnival. N. Y., Messmer, 1942.
- La Farge, Oliver—Copper Pot. 295 p. Boston, Houghton, 1942.
- LeBlanc, Doris Kent—Dear to This Heart. 282 p. N. Y., Putnam, 1942.

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